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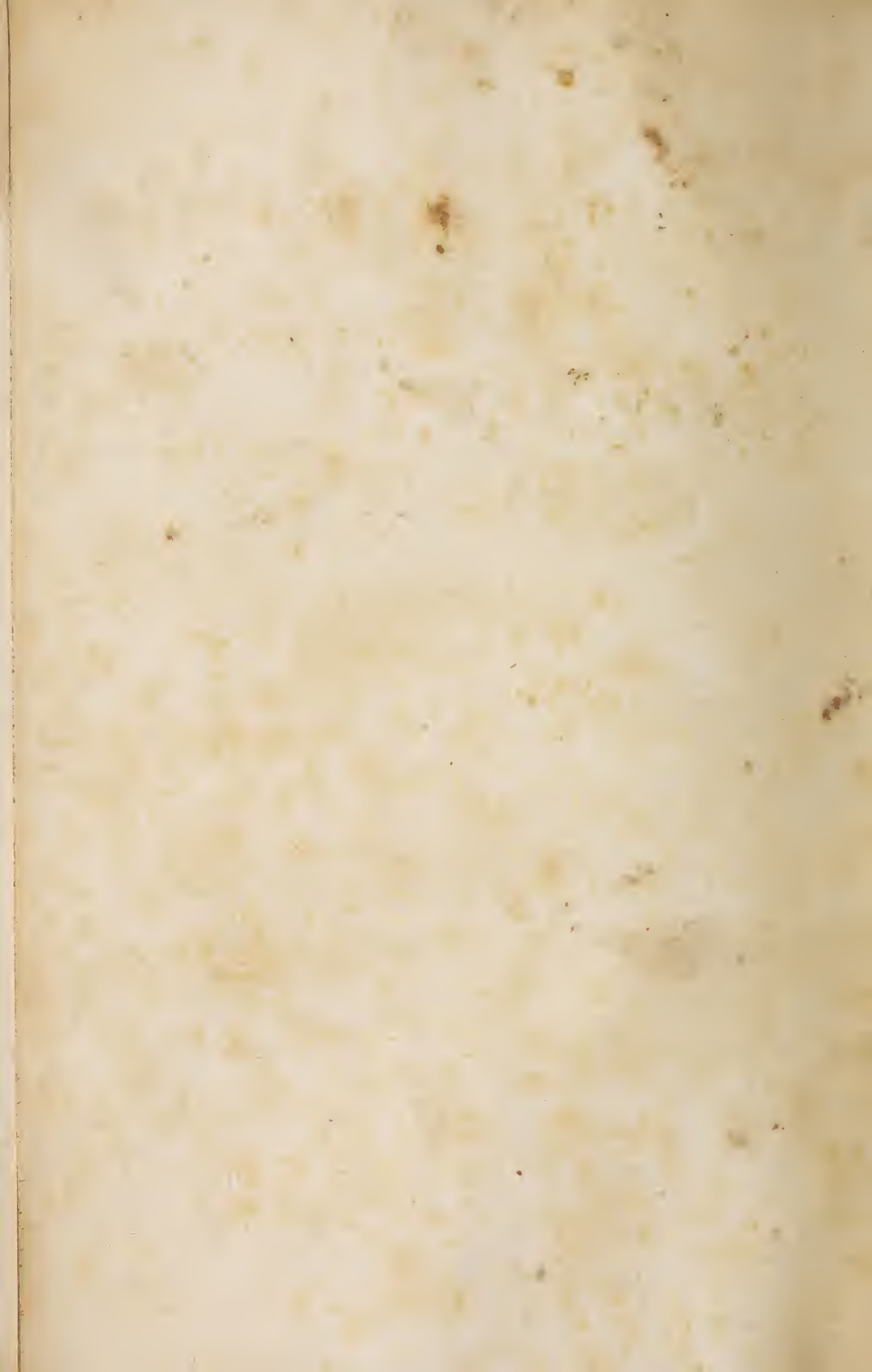
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THE

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AFRICAN REPOSITORY

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XVIII

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COLONIZATION SOCIETY, UNDER THE DIRECTION
OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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PREFACE.

THE conductors of the Repository have one great object in view, the diffusion of information in regard to the plans and operations of the American Colonization Society. Matters of fact will therefore constitute the great body of its reading. We do not theorise; we do not speculate; we tread the firm and solid ground of experience—we record the history of the rise, progress and achievements of the infant Republic of Liberia; and we challenge the investigation of the sceptical and the scrutiny of the doubting, to say if these things are not so. It were easy to fill our pages with the wild dreams of a brilliant imagination—to speculate and philosophize: it were easy to polish the weapons of our warfare and hang them in flowery wreaths and garlands richly dipped in all the colors of the rainbow: but we entertain the most serious doubts of the practical value which would result from such a style of doing business. We might look simply to the *literary character* of our Journal—and continually inquire how will this strike the delicately strung nerves of our most fastidious readers. We might be very solicitous lest our literary reputation should suffer by dealing continually in sober, common-sensical matters of fact. But if the cause of Colonization should suffer mean while, we know not how we could answer for it to our own consciences or to an enlightened and benevolent public. This great enterprise is of far more value than any private taste or feeling of our own—and it is vastly more important to promote its welfare and advance its interests than it is to build up for ourselves the most splendid reputation for fine writing and unexceptionable literary taste.

If we are not entirely deceived then, the reader of this volume of the Repository will every where find that our aim has been to awaken and concentrate all the liveliest and best feelings of our nature on the great necessities and the valuable achievements of Colonization. It contains not merely the

ephemeral publications of a day : facts and things for the historian adorn its pages. It may be read with profit years hence. And when the shades of Africa's long night shall have vanished away and the sun of her redemption shall be riding in the full glory of his noon-day splendors, these pages shall not be found void of interest to the philanthropist and the Christian.

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NOTICES.

☞ All debts due in Pennsylvania for the Colonization Herald, and the African Repository, will be remitted to Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Philadelphia; also all notices for discontinuances in that State.

☞ All debts due in New York to the African Repository, will be remitted to Rev. A. PROUDFIT, D. D., New York city; also all notices for discontinuances in that State.

☞ All debts due in Ohio and Indiana for the African Repository, will be paid to our travelling Agent, CHARLES W. JAMES, assisted by HENRY M. LEWIS and M. MEEKEE, acting under his direction.

OLIVER PARSONS, Esq. Salem, Massachusetts, is authorized to receive subscriptions and make collections for the African Repository in Massachusetts.

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☞ Subscribers in other parts of the country, will please remit their dues to S. WILKESON, Colonization Rooms, Washington city; also all communications in relation to the Repository.

☞ No letters to the Repository will be taken out of the office unless *post paid*.

☞ *This work is now subject to newspaper postage only.*

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

We had thought of issuing the Repository for 1841 in monthly numbers with covers. Several of our friends had expressed a desire to receive it in that form, but we find that a still greater number prefer its coming more frequently, and subject to newspaper postage only, which to the most distant subscriber, amounts to but 37½ cents per year. In pamphlet form it would be about 90 cents. We have concluded, therefore, to continue it semi-monthly, and trust that it will be regularly mailed before the 1st and 15th of each month.

We shall continue to give the news from Liberia relating to the improvements, health, and general condition of the Colony, and such African news as may be interesting to our readers; together with the progress of Colonization effort in this country.

We solicit the friends of the cause to aid us by communications that will increase the value of the Repository. Colonization Societies will please send us copies of their reports, proceedings of their meetings, names of their officers, &c. We would especially request our agents and friends to give us a particular account of the foundation of new

societies, and hope many such may be formed by the ladies, who have ever been among our most efficient benefactors.

We shall feel grateful to those friends who may discover articles or sentiments in the Repository to which they take exceptions, if they will point them out, and their communications shall be attended to.

We have heretofore excluded all articles denouncing the Abolitionists, or discussing their principles, as well as those relating to slavery in the South. We shall continue to adhere to this rule.

It is not the business of the American Colonization Society, either to advocate slavery or denounce it, but to receive all those free colored men who may offer themselves as emigrants, and such slaves as may be emancipated, and willing to emigrate to Liberia. And although we believe that the abolition organization and effort in this country is an evil, social, moral, and political, yet we are convinced that the American Colonization Society will best fulfil her duty, by pursuing the even tenor of her way, and peacefully accomplishing the objects for which she was instituted.

By an extensive circulation of the Repository, the friends of the Society are kept advised of its operations. May we not appeal to all of them to aid in forwarding new subscribers who will pay in advance. Those who have taken the Repository for more than one year, without paying, will please forward their dues, or return the paper, unless they receive it gratuitously. It is difficult to call on all subscribers by an agent, and when postmasters will forward the amount due, without cost to the subscriber, there is no apology for not paying.

COLONIZATION.

Few benevolent Associations in any country have had to encounter greater difficulties in commencing and carrying forward their operations, than the American Colonization Society. Opposition and discouragement have met them at every step. Many at the South were apprehensive that Colonization was commencing war in disguise upon their institutions, and believed that any attempt to ameliorate the condition of any portion of the colored people, would tend to agitate questions which could not be discussed without endangering our social compact. Others ridiculed the idea of establishing a Colony of colored men, denying to them the necessary ability to govern themselves. The scheme had also opposers from among those who wish to see all classes of men in our republic stand on the same platform. These claimed that the colored man could be elevated in this country, and that he ought not to emigrate to any other. Such were the prejudices, opposition and difficulties to be encountered, that it required the philanthropy of a FINLEY, the devotion of a MILLS, the patriotism of a MADISON, and the boldness and energy of a CLAY, to induce confidence in the scheme, and commend it to the favor of the public. The very undertaking to plant a Colony in a foreign country involved serious difficulties. The coast of Africa was but little known in this country. Those who had visited that coast were generally slave traders, who revealed but few secrets from that hitherto dark region. The character of the people, the country, its diseases and its climate, had to be learned. It was most fortunate that the enterprise met with favor

from the Government, and especially from the Executive. The public vessels were put in requisition, and our naval officers nobly lent their aid. The names of STOCKTON, SPENCE, SKINNER, and others, who rendered essential service in the early days of the Colony, are enrolled among its most efficient patrons. The Colony was at length established; but in carrying on its operations, new obstacles continually presented themselves. It was difficult to obtain for it an agent or governor possessing the requisite qualifications. The country proved, at first, so unfavorable to the health of the white man, that those who were sent out were either forced soon to return, or fell victims to the climate. ASHMUN was able to remain until the Colony was fairly under way, the country to some extent explored, the Slave Trade on the coast checked, and a form of government established. He was admirably fitted for the task assigned him, enthusiastic, though patient, bold and fearless, though kind, judicious, and affectionate. But his health failed, and he left the country to die in his native land. Other governors were sent, ignorant of course of their duties on their arrival, and generally remaining but a short time; the interests of the Society in the Colony could not but suffer. The first settlements were made in the vicinity of mangrove swamps, which added to the unhealthiness of the climate, and many of the emigrants fell victims to the fevers with which they were attacked, the proper treatment of which was not understood. When the patient recovered, he was long in regaining his strength; had to be fed and clothed, together with his family, by the Society; habits of indolence were formed or confirmed, and the expenses of the colony were greatly increased beyond the original calculation. When these expenses exceeded the means furnished by the Society, drafts were drawn on the Board at home, which, after being accepted, were often protested for non-payment. The necessary consequence of this practice was the accumulation of a large debt, and the failure of the Society's credit. Its receipts gradually fell off, many of its warm friends became discouraged, and others became violent opposers to the cause they had labored to sustain. To add to these embarrassments, already great, several States withdrew from the parent Society, and established new colonies or settlements on the coast. Bassa Cove was settled by the New York and Pennsylvania Society. Cape Palmas by Maryland, and Sinou by Mississippi. Although these were not rival establishments, entire harmony did not always prevail between them. The donation of funds was made sometimes to one society and sometimes to another.

In 1838, Mr. BUCHANAN, who had spent a year in Liberia as Governor of Bassa Cove, and who was a decided friend to the cause, exerted himself in awaking the friends of Colonization to renewed efforts in its behalf. A plan was proposed, and finally carried into operation, to unite the New York and Pennsylvania, with the American Colonization Society. The Society, thus re-organized, sent Mr. BUCHANAN to Liberia as Governor. He arrived early in 1839, and found the Colonists in a depressed condition. Some having despaired of receiving further aid from the Society, had left for Sierra Leone, and a few others had sought labor in the slave factories. A large amount of debts was due to the Colonists from the Society; improvements of every kind had

despondency. The various settlements in Liberia north of Sinou, were now united under one Government, and the old debts in the Colony, amounting to near \$18,000, have been paid. The Colonists, reassured of support, applied themselves to the cultivation of their farms; and more improvements have been made in two years than had been made during the five previous ones. The Slave Traders have been driven out from the harbors of the Colony, a brick building for a high school, on a plan sufficiently extensive for the wants of the Colony, is being erected, and the territory has been greatly enlarged by purchase from the natives. A combination of hostile chiefs, who had meditated the destruction of the Colony, made a night attack on the mission station at Heddington, with a large force; they were defeated with the loss of several chiefs; the strong hold of these hostile natives was broken up, their league dissolved, and the Governor of the Colony acknowledged as the arbiter of their quarrels. There is now peace between the native kings from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, which has not before prevailed since our Colony was established.

In this country, confidence has been so far restored in the American Colonization Society, that means for carrying on its operations have been contributed, the Colony abundantly supplied, and the old debt greatly reduced; and this too at a time of universal pressure and embarrassment in the moneyed affairs of the country. There is much to encourage the friends of the cause to persevere. Although the free colored people have been generally prejudiced against emigrating from this country, let the friends of Colonization pursue their labors, continue to improve the condition of the Colonists in Liberia, make it a desirable home for those who choose to emigrate, and receive and transport such freed slaves as are willing to go where their children can be educated and grow up without feeling the degrading influences of slavery. It is to the young that the patrons of Colonization have to look for the fruits of their labor; and with good schools, proper inducements to industry, and a Governor such as we now have, we may reasonably expect a steady improvement in the moral and physical condition of the Colonists. We must not anticipate too much. The recently liberated slave, and the generality of colored freemen, furnish but indifferent materials to build up a new government. There is nothing magical in a passage of thirty days to Liberia. The emigrant lands there as he embarked here, ignorant and degraded. He endures neither the fatigues nor privations incident to a new country, like a free, educated white man; discouragement leads to despondency; he wants that spirit of manly independence to which the colored man is a stranger; dependence with him is a part of his nature, which cannot be changed in a day. There are, however, numerous exceptions to this general character. Many of the emigrants are intelligent men, capable of appreciating the importance of their new position, of acting well their part in carrying out this grand and benevolent design, and of discharging their novel duties of official trusts, in a manner creditable to themselves and beneficial to the Colony. If the fostering care of the Society is continued, we may hope in a few years that there will be intelligence and virtue enough in the Colony to conduct the Government, and prove to the world that the plan of Colonization is founded in wisdom.

HIGH SCHOOL IN LIBERIA.

THE readers of the African Repository may perhaps remember an article which was published in the number of July 1st, from which it appeared that the Board of Managers of the Ladies' Liberia School Association of Philadelphia, had been obliged to postpone the erection of the building for the High school, though the materials were ready for the purpose, for want of funds. From this difficulty they were relieved by the kindness of HENRY SHELDON, Esq. of New York, who generously paid over to Judge WILKESON \$1,500, to be applied to this object. The Board have recently received a letter from Governor BUCHANAN, written soon after the above intelligence had reached him, from which the following extract is given :

"I am greatly rejoiced that your treasury has received such an accession to its funds as to authorize the prosecution of your noble design on Factory Island. The moment I received the intelligence, I despatched orders to Bassa Cove to recommence operations there, and have no doubt we shall be able, in the course of the summer, to have the school commenced in the new building, (our summer you know, is your winter)."

The Board take this opportunity of expressing their grateful acknowledgments to Mr. SHELDON, for the timely aid given to their enterprise. At the same time they would beg the friends of Africa to sustain them in their future operations, to enable them to raise the Institution to the rank which the state of the Colony requires, and to give it the support which may be requisite to ensure its permanency.

Philadelphia, December 8th, 1840.

DESPATCHES FROM LIBERIA.

THE despatches from Governor BUCHANAN, from which we give the following extracts, did not arrive in time for our last number. We refer to this fact, as our readers have a right to expect the earliest intelligence from the Colony. Although the daily and weekly newspaper may often anticipate us in noticing late arrivals from Liberia, yet we shall, in our first succeeding number, give the official communications.

Extract of a letter from Governor BUCHANAN, to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, dated

"GOVERNMENT HOUSE, LIBERIA, SEPT. 23, 1840.

"I have just removed the interdict, and opened the trade with the country north of the St. Paul's river, after having kept up a rigid embargo for nearly nine months. You will recollect the object of this embargo was compel the surrender of GATOOMBA; but that object, I ascertained pretty satisfactorily, some months ago, would not be accomplished; for, though the chiefs had promised to put him into my hands, and were suffering severely from the loss of their trade, the universal law against betraying head-man into the power of an enemy prevents their doing it. To appearances, however, GATOOMBA was driven from his town, and forced to skulk in the woods, without a house to shelter himself from the rains,

the means of subsistence, except what the palm trees and wild yams afforded him. To this wretched and vagabond condition has the powerful and dreaded chief of Soobie been reduced, in consequence of his attack upon the Colony! As soon as I became convinced that the continuance of the embargo would not accomplish my first object, I thought it proper to take such measures for the removal of the interdict as would prevent the suspicion that I had been defeated in my purpose. Accordingly, I affected to regard their efforts to secure and deliver up GATOOMBA as sincere, and that they were frustrated only by his superior cunning; but I informed the chiefs of Boporo, as GOTWAH and GATOOMBA had been both allies of theirs, and since they had failed to make the only satisfaction I demanded for the attack upon Heddington, namely, the surrender of GATOOMBA, they could not expect me to let them off, without paying a large sum of money; but as they had already suffered so much, and I was unwilling to use my power to injure them, they would be allowed to compromise the whole affair, by sending me five bullocks, upon which the trade would be again opened. My messenger was joyfully received, and a large deputation was immediately despatched to this place, with the required present, and a piece of white cloth. They waited upon me in a body, and the chief of the deputation delivered a set speech, which he said he brought from 'the king's mouth,' wherein my powers, wisdom, and magnanimity, were extolled to the skies, and the most unqualified submission of all the tribes of Boporo was declared to the Colony. After the ceremony was over, I fired a gun from the fort, to announce the perfect restoration of peace, and the renewal of intercourse; and before night, a large number, who had awaited the news on the opposite side of the river, came over with their articles of traffic.

"I had great difficulty to maintain my position with regard to the embargo for such a length of time, as it was directly against the interest of the merchants, and most of the people of this country; but now that it has resulted so favorably, all are ready to acknowledge the wisdom of the policy. The act of having compelled a nation so powerful and distant to pay an indemnity for the aggressions of their allies, and to receive as a boon the permission to trade with us, must greatly increase our influence in the country generally.

"I had the pleasure, on the last field day, of reading the complimentary resolution of the board to the assembled regiment, and also took occasion to inform them that, in consequence of their gallant and brave conduct, you had promised to present them with a standard. These communications ratified an honest pride, and gave them the highest satisfaction. Together with the standard, I trust the rifles, brass cannon, and military equipments will be sent, if not already on the way, in the Saluda."

"We have not, as yet, been able to have a lighter built here, as the boat-builder and every carpenter who could work on one have been, and are still, engaged building for others. When the Timbuctoo was lost, about two months since, we had not a single remaining vessel afloat. Since then, three old ones have been thoroughly repaired, and two new ones nearly completed, all of which will be in service before the middle of November.

"The long delay of the Saluda has caused me no little uneasiness; but I trust no accident has occurred to her on the passage. I am the more anxious for her arrival now, as the rains are nearly over, and the season is becoming favorable for the excursion you wish me to make down the coast, for the acquisition of territory. Business of considerable importance also demands my presence at Bassa, and I ought likewise to spend some time at Sinou; but while hourly expecting the Saluda, I dare not leave here, as my absence on her arrival would be productive of inconvenience, and perhaps serious embarrassment."

"The sugar mill is at last ready, and our cane is fully ripe; but for the last three weeks we have delayed cutting it, in the hope that the Saluda would arrive with the new boilers, (our present ones being far too small,) and other articles required for the operation of sugar-making. So far, the crop has suffered nothing from the delay, but we can wait no longer, and must proceed to manufacture our crop as we best may, though it will necessarily be at a great disadvantage and loss.

"Accompanying, you will receive the accounts of the Monrovia establishment, up to the 1st of September, and those of Bassa Cove to the 1st of July. I had intended, with these accounts of the store, to have forwarded an accurate account of the receipts and disbursements of the Colonial Treasury; but as all the accounts from Bassa are not in, I cannot at present furnish it complete, but shall endeavor to do so at the close of the year. It is a matter of no small difficulty to get our local officers into habits of promptness and accuracy, especially when they are at a distance from myself, as at Bassa Cove."

"Enclosed, I send you a list of American slavers that have either been captured, or have escaped from the coast, since my last list was furnished. Among them you will see the name of the 'Scorpion.' This vessel was formerly called the 'Voladere,' and was once engaged by the Society to bring emigrants to this place. She happened to arrive at New Cessters at the only time the place had been unguarded by a cruizer for full five months. The 'Forrester' had, a few days before, been obliged to run over to Ascension for provisions—when she slipped in, took on board six hundred and eighty slaves, and sailed for Havana. Since then, a small schooner was captured at the same place, with her slave deck laid, and every thing ready for the voyage, the moment the slaves could have been embarked. The space allowed for the slaves in this vessel was more confined than in any I recollect to have heard of: the height from the slave deck to the upper deck being only *sixteen inches*! Only imagine such a place crowded with human beings, and confined there during a voyage of five or six weeks!"

"The blockade has been so vigilantly kept up at Galling, by the Hon. Captain DENMAN, that only two or three cargoes of slaves have been shipped since last spring. There are some two or three thousand slaves there, the expense of keeping whom is very great, and I am told they exhibit a most wretched appearance. Their owners are becoming despondent at the gloomy prospect, and if the blockade is rigidly kept up, (which DENMAN assures me it will be,) I have no doubt they will be forced to abandon the place before another year. In that case, I shall aim at purchasing the soil, and securing to the Colony jurisdiction over the surrounding country—when the greatest mart of human traffic on the western coast may become the site of Christian settlements, and the centre of civilization to all the region round about."

"The late emigrants are now enjoying perfect immunity from sickness, and are all, I believe, on their own lands at Bexley, at work. A paragraph in the last number of the Luminary says, erroneously, that between seventy and eighty of those people have died. The amount of actual mortality is bad enough. According to official reports in my possession, there have been forty-two deaths out of the whole company. I have written again to Bassa Cove, to ascertain whether any one has died since the last return, but have not yet got an answer. However, it is probably not the case, or I should have received information of it. Among all the white residents of the whole Colony, including Cape Palmas, there has been but one death (Mr. CROCKER) during the past year.

"I am, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,

“MONROVIA, OCT. 27, 1840.

“MY DEAR SIR: I have this moment received the mail from Bassa, with the last quarter's account from SHERIDAN, bringing the transactions of that establishment down to the first of October.

“As the vessel is getting under weigh, I have not even time to look over the account, but presume it is all correct, and enclose it accordingly.

“By this mail I have a complaint, that an English schooner, the ‘German,’ JACKSON master, London, has, within a few days, violated our laws, by trading with the fishermen at the Cove, from whom they received about two thousand gallons of palm oil. The letter also states that Lieutenant SEAGRAM, of the man-of-war Termagant, was present on shore at Edina, when the collector informed JACKSON that such a proceeding would be a violation of the laws of the Colony; and that SEAGRAM told the collector he would protect the English flag, and JACKSON treated the Colonial authority with contempt, and immediately went on board, and had the oil brought off from Fishtown.

“Could you not make a representation to the English Government that would lead to some instructions to these traders to respect our laws, and not allow us to be exposed to these constant and most vexatious collisions?

“THOS. BUCHANAN.

“HON. S. WILKESON.”

By the late arrival of the Atalanta, we received letters from several Colonists. From one of them we give the following extracts:

“*The Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society of the United States of America:*

“GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor dated 13th April, 1840, and however little inclined I am to offer any opinion concerning an enterprise made so much the subject of contention as is the scheme of Colonization in Africa, yet my having consented to be employed by Governor BUCHANAN I consider a waiver to my objections, and in consonance thereto, beg leave to offer for your consideration the following remarks:

“The highly flattering manner in which you are pleased to speak of my ability to perform the duty with which I am charged, induces me to hope that, whatever may have been the unseemliness of my communications made to you from this country, it has been overlooked, in consequence of your having had, through other channels, such information as made you more fully acquainted with the facts which gave rise to the spirit in which those communications were dictated.

“If I had reason to reflect on myself for a departure from the simplicity which should characterize those who would become public benefactors, much more do I conceive myself at fault when I reflect that it is possible I may have been, however unintentionally, the occasion of wounding the feelings of some, or of damping the zeal of others, who, but for that circumstance, might have been efficient helpers in the promotion of your plan—of the origin whereof, or the effects likely to be produced by it, I am not called upon, by any circumstances connected with this present conference, to decide. I shall, therefore, in my present communication, confine myself entirely to matters of local interest connected with our beloved Africa, and the sphere of action in which—I am informed that it has been with your concurrence—I am placed.

“The favorable expectation indulged by his Honor, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Judge WILKESON, that the debts of the Society will

in a good degree have been discharged by the end of another twelve months, affords ground for hope that a new era will then open on such as may live to see that day. What turn will then be given to the affairs of these Colonies will, I expect, very much depend on the measure of benevolence you shall continue in exercise toward a people so utterly incapable of appreciating motives of that sort, or who, it may be, are willfully blinded to the perception of that character being at all due to the enterprise.

"The important duty with which I was charged, on my emigrating to Africa, has had its fulfilment in so partial a degree, that I am ashamed to tell you there never has been a plough under my direction to operate on any part of our ground; and, until that has been done, and you are made acquainted with those results, I shall conceive myself morally bound to continue the experiments. It would, I have no doubt, be some gratification for you to know the causes of such improvidence, especially as you give me credit for so much more enterprise than I think myself entitled to claim. Permit me, therefore, to state, that the want of co-operation, not to say opposition, of these people, has led to my ultimate defeat in every attempt to procure cattle suited to such business, and the general indifference and mistaken notions held by a great majority in regard of the utility or profitability of agriculture, to be carried on by the labor of Colonists, has, until lately, prevented every thing like assistance in forwarding my plans, except that derived from native labor.

"Any farther advancement toward the perfection of your desires in this particular will have to be delayed until the close of the present rains; but enough has already been done at Bexley to confirm the fact, and that, too, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that, with an ordinary degree of labor, and the use of these two instruments, the hoe and cullass, after the ground has been once cleared of the rank vegetation every where covering it, a sufficiency of bread-stuffs may with certainty be obtained, as the land does manifestly improve by cultivation. We have been able, as yet, to do but little toward providing live-stock. Fencing our grounds to defend our plantations from the encroachments of animals, would be too costly a business where the task would have to be repeated yearly; for such is the nature of our timber, excepting the larger forest trees, some of which is said to be more durable, a common stake, or post fence, would be gone in little more than a year. We therefore are content, in regard of meats, to be *minus*, except as they are to be obtained from abroad. This you of course will understand to be the case in general; some individuals in Edina and Bassa Cove have had many hogs, sheep, and some cows, calves, and goats, but the thefts constantly practiced on them, and the difficulty of keeping them from breaking through our bad fences, render it almost certain that they are sooner or later to be shot by some kind-hearted neighbor. We are hoping to do something to remedy these inconveniences in a year or two more, as your offer of premiums has spirited up some amongst us to raise lime hedges on the borders of our grounds, to serve in the stead of fencing. Somewhat of this will be attempted the present season, as the limes are now ripening.

"If I dwell, more especially even unto tediousness, on this part of my communication, you will justify me on the account of its importance, as well as being my legitimate sphere of action, and with the garrulity that is generally admissible to age, I suppose your venerable body will at least hear me out; and I fancy you inquire, if these things are so, why is it that nothing more has been done in the past twelve or fifteen years towards cultivating a soil so kind and so fertile? I answer, it is because your Society has employed means, without

intending it, to fasten these Colonists in indolence—not that I say they have always been employed in that way, or that all have participated equally in the benefit you intended them, but the perverted uses, and selfish, not to say dishonest, appropriation of them, has produced such effects.

“It is the opinion of some that colored Americans cannot labor under the influence of this climate, without its proving hurtful to them. This is a mistake. A common degree of prudence in redeeming time from sleep in the morning, and a decent regard for sober habits, which would take us to bed at nine or ten o’clock at night, would make it wholly unnecessary to labor during the heat of the day, if such a respite were necessary.” * * *

“The commerce of this country shall next have a passing notice. Its principal staples are palm oil, cam wood, and ivory, though but a small quantity of this last article falls to our share. Of the first, there is no likelihood of there being at any time a scarcity, unless it should originate in one of these causes: The trees are cut down by natives and Colonists to answer the purposes of eating and drinking. In the eating line, they cut out from the top a sort of cabbage, which is very good when we can have some Carolina bacon to cook with it, and the alternate supplies of nuts and oil is thus sacrificed for the indulgence of appetite. But, oh! the ineffable delight there is found by some in quaffing the delicious palm wine, equal to your new cider, and possessing somewhat of its flavor! But to obtain these, the trees must be felled; for, while the cabbage-eaters are satisfied with one end, the wine-bibbers take hold of the other, and thus, like Mohammed’s hog, “from tail to snout ’twas eaten,” so the whole tree is destroyed. These trees, and the consequent use and abuse of them, abound in our Bassa country more than on any other part of the coast near to us, and will, when their value comes to be properly understood, form a vast source of income to their possessors.

“Cam wood grows in a forest state, behind a range of mountains varying in distance thirty, forty, or fifty miles from the sea-board, and but very few trees are seen on this side. This article is the principal currency of the country, and has heretofore passed as money; indeed it is so called at \$60 per ton, but the last general assembly of the Colonial Council has made it worth more, and it now passes at three cents per pound. It is said that the stock of this timber is inexhaustible, and that what we get is only of trees felled in clearing the lands for cultivation. Whether this is to be construed as an indication that the natives have no definite notion of its value is problematical; of this you may be able to form some guess by my narrative of an incident that I was witness to in March last:

“I was directed by Governor BUCHANAN, as I could find opportunity, to mark out the route for the great road to the interior. When we had proceeded about three miles from our location of Rosanberg, which is on the St. John’s, about nine miles, by water, from the beach, we were met at a fine stream of water by a bevy of natives, who inquired into the purpose of our doings. I told them we would make a road into the interior for the purpose of getting cam wood; but that they could not be persuaded to believe: Said they ‘the country people carry you plenty of wood; why, then, do you take so much trouble about it?’ No,’ said they, ‘you are sent to open a road to carry war into the country, and your Governor, “BIG-CANNON,” told you to say so, only to hide what thing you do.’ Argument was entirely lost upon them; they seem to have no idea that cam wood was of the consequence to involve such an expenditure of time and labor.”

“On the subject of the road, I apprehend no difficulty, provided such arrangements can be made as that a portion of my time may be devoted exclusively to it; but I beg leave to introduce to your notice the remarkable saying

of a learned prelate of our land. After the session of 1839, of which I was a member, there was so much dissatisfaction at the laws made by the Governor and Council, that there was a meeting called in Edina to look over and point out the grievances complained of. I had the honor of being called to the chair, and the road law was brought up, and that gentleman arose, and said he did not think it was right or proper for us to allow the Colonization Society to open a road to the interior of this country, to take away our cam wood, which to us is the same as the gold mines of the Americans to them; said he, would they allow us to go to America, and open roads to their gold mines, and take away their ore, &c. When he had exhausted his theme, I said to him, 'you seem to forget, sir, that the Colonization Society are the proprietors of the soil,' upon which saying he *absquatulated*. It would be a great means of forwarding that enterprise, to have Rosanberg settled, and a factory established there with the least possible delay. The tract of land called Gracho, extending about one mile, and intervening betwixt Bexley and Rosanberg, can, I think, be bought at a price something above that paid for lands heretofore; but it would accomplish so valuable an end in forming an extensive settlement on the river, I wish that object could be accomplished. Some persons acquainted with the country and its customs, might be employed to take charge of that whole affair, so as to carry on the plan of your operations, which, so far as I understand them, will prove ultimately of benefit to the people of these Colonies."

"I am a good deal amused at the style of some of my correspondents, when they speak with so much confidence of the facilities and means here of growing rich. The humbug of those times, and the vehicles of lies such as gave origin to those impressions, are both of them fast declining, and we are now, I fondly hope, about to be awaked up to the sober reality of our condition. As to what profit you can have from commercial operations in this country, I believe you may extend them to any amount you choose, if the proper steps are taken to make all parts of the machinery operate at the same time. It is necessary, in order to this, that we should have other and better supplies than such as I have had on hand for the last ten months or more."

"It is, I judge, unnecessary for me to enter into a detail of the numerous kinds of fruits, roots, and other vegetables found here, as the accounts you have had, though in some particulars a good deal exaggerated, will show to you what specimens are here to be found—enough to convince us of our pitiable ignorance of their botanic qualities. Cannot you do something for us in this same behalf? Find a clever fellow—not a puppy fop—who is willing to come here and do good, by instructing us in the knowledge of the various kinds of articles appertaining to the vegetable kingdom; and, in order to do this, give him a suitable education."

"On the subject of schools, it becomes me to be very modest, never having had the privilege of being taught in one. To do good on the most extensive scale, will be to set up manual labor schools, and for the present we may find men enough to carry on establishments of this kind—for it is on the younger class of our children that our hopes now centre—and introduce as many natives as can be made entirely subject to the order and economy of such an establishment, setting aside forever those distinctions aimed at being kept up betwixt the children of Colonists and those of the natives; that is, let them be fed and clothed, and marked alike in every thing, be taught to know that God hath made of one blood all nations of men that exist on the face of this wide earth. If this is not done, poor Africa will yet stretch out her hands in vain, if those who ought to be her helpers still conspire to tread her into the dust.

"Our politics are much the same as other people's: those who know the least have the most to say on the subject." * * * * *

THE TWO COLONIZATION PLANS.

MR. EDITOR,—I am one of that class of persons (a somewhat numerous class I fancy) who take a great deal of interest in *other people's* movements, perhaps sometimes to the neglect of *my own*. I read a good many periodicals, among them some Anti-Slavery papers. In these papers are some things which I find it very difficult to understand, or to reconcile with moral honesty. As Editors are supposed to know every thing, perhaps you can help me out of my perplexities.

1. I cannot understand how honest men can oppose the Colonization Society, because it “expatriates” the colored people, while the same persons are actively engaged in forwarding as many as possible to Canada. It will not surely be pretended that the one is less “expatriation” than the other.

2. I cannot conceive how intelligent people can believe that the colored race, whose *home* has ever been *beneath* or *near* “the burning line,” will find the climate of Canada more congenial to them than that of their *fatherland*.

3. I cannot perceive the consistency of those who are by profession the friends of *human rights*, and *civil liberty*, above all others, aye, the *only* true friends, in opposing most virulently the removal of colored men to Africa, to found a free republic; and favoring their removal to Canada, to become “the most loyal subjects of her *Majesty*,” the hereditary Queen of Britain and its dependencies.

4. I cannot understand the benevolence of attempting to found colonies of colored men in the midst of a white population, where they acknowledge themselves to be still subject to prejudice on account of color, rather than in the land of their fathers, where such prejudice can never exist. The history of Lower Canada shows most conclusively that the descendants of two nations, each preserving their own language, cannot live peacefully together. Little jealousies and heart-burnings, and strifes and violent party contests are the natural fruits of such a state of society. No honest man of common discernment can fail to perceive how much more *extensive*, *inveterate* and *violent* will be these difficulties where the line of demarcation is not one which education may modify or entirely demolish, but one which is impassable and indestructible.

5. I cannot comprehend the honesty of those who scoff at the idea of building up flourishing colonies and improving the state of Africa by selecting the best and most intelligent of the colored people in this country and transplanting them there, while at the same time they speak most confidently of the success of colonies established in Canada, and composed of runaway slaves indiscriminately.

6. I marvel at the strange conceit that the colored race, now generally ignorant and depressed, will be more likely to rise when mingled with the whites in the United States or the Canadas, and weighed down by the superincumbent pressure of the white man's superiority, than when relieved from this incubus, and roused to enterprise and activity by the excitement of forming new states in their father-land, and of having thrown upon them the responsibility and honor of self-government.

7. I know not what to think of the spirit of those who oppose with the utmost violence of language, not sparing even misrepresentation and calumny, the emancipation and removal to Africa of slaves with the master's consent and co-operation, and in accordance with the laws of the land, while at the same time they labor clandestinely to carry on a work of emancipation and removal to Canada, of slaves without the master's consent, and in vio-

lation of the laws of the land. I acknowledge that many such things which are constantly occurring around us, seem to me to partake more of the spirit which is from *beneath* than of that which is from *above*. It looks more like *war against the slaveholder*, to irritate and vent spite against him, than a scheme of benevolence and effort to do the slave or his master good.

Now I like to think well of my fellow-men, especially when they are *fellow-Christians*. But I am sadly perplexed with some of these things. Can you not, Mr. Editor, explain some of these points so as to relieve my mind of some unpleasant, yea—*painful* suspicions, which have harassed me of late?

PHILANTHROPOS.

From the Correspondence of the New York Observer.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.

ST. CROIX, Nov. 16, 1840.

THE effect of English emancipation is felt in two ways in the islands where slavery yet exists. In the first place, the knowledge of this among the slaves has produced a belief that they are to be free, and are now wrongfully in bondage. They are restless and insubordinate, and do their work with great reluctance. In the second place, it has caused many to run away to the contiguous English islands, and the desertions continue as frequent as opportunities offer. The French have determined upon emancipation. How it shall be done, the mixed committee of peers and deputies will report to the chambers in 1841. The Danes are determined to do the same: but the King of Denmark is poor and he does not wish to make direct compensation. The Governor of St. Croix and the planters have been in high discussion all summer. The former wishes the latter to give the slaves every Saturday, and to send the young children to school. The latter refuse, and say it is asking them to give up one-sixth of their crop, which they are too poor to do. They wish immediate emancipation and compensation. Finally, the planters have subscribed \$5000, and Mr. SAUROW, an able advocate, is about to embark for Denmark to have a conference with the King. So the matter stands at present, the planters however agreeing to give the slaves Saturday out of crop, being about five months every year. But until the negroes have Saturday *during the year*, that great moral nuisance, the Sunday market, will continue, for it is the only time the black has to sell his little articles of produce. This makes the Sabbath the most noisy, riotous, brawling day of the whole week; for all the country slaves come into town to trade.

Estates have fallen in the Colonies where slavery exists. Even in those of Spain, the influence of England is felt, and her interference feared. The most intelligent planters are willing to sell, and all see the whole of the Antilles in a transition state.

ADDRESS.—On the evening of the 17th, His Excellency, Governor BUCHANAN, favored the Lyceum and a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, with an essay on agriculture. The address was delivered at the request of the Lyceum, in the Presbyterian Church, which had been obtained for the purpose. It was plain and practical, adapted to the capacity of the auditory, and was much admired by all who heard it. We trust the forcible and well timed remarks, in relation to the false delicacy of those who will not pass without effect. We pro-

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—The Rev. DORUS CLARK, agent of the American Colonization Society, delivered an excellent discourse, last Sabbath evening, in the south parish meeting-house in Andover, on African Colonization. Though the roads were in a very bad state, yet a highly respectable audience assembled, and listened with great attention to the facts and arguments of the speaker. As a result of the meeting, a very liberal subscription has been commenced in aid of the funds of the Society by the gentlemen of Andover. The flourishing Ladies' Society of the same place, forwarded to the Parent Society two or three weeks since, a donation of \$50. Mr. CLARK is deeply interested in his object, and presents it in an impressive and entirely unobjectionable manner. We are glad that this noble cause is in so good hands. The much abused Colonization Society is evidently and rapidly recovering its hold upon the affections of the people of New England. It will come out from its trials like gold seven times purified.—*Boston Recorder*.

THE WEST INDIES.—Advices received at New Orleans from Jamaica, mention the arrival of fourteen colored emigrants from the United States, being the first fruits of Mr. BARCLAY's mission to this country. A much larger number was expected soon. Various applications for their services had been received from respectable parties.

The New Orleans papers represent the accounts from St. Lucia and Trinidad as unfavorable to the working of the new system. The products of the soil are stated to be much reduced from former years.—*Journal of Commerce*.

SLAVES SET FREE.—The schr. Hermosa, bound from Richmond to New Orleans, with a cargo of slaves (fourty-seven in number) and tobacco, was wrecked on the island of Abaco, one of the Bahamas, on the night of the 19th of October. The crew and slaves made their escape, and the slaves were taken possession of by the civil authorities, and set at liberty by the Governor.

COLONIZATION.—The Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society in their appeal for aid, state that "each Colonist is provided with a musket, and the arsenal well supplied with ammunition and arms. Every separate settlement is furnished with cannon and other means of defence."

The non-resistance advocates will probably consider this no special recommendation of the Colony, as they have always professed great horror at the wickedness of the Colonists in repelling the savages who came down in troops to kill and devour them. But the settlers on the coast of Africa, surrounded by hostile and barbarous tribes, probably prefer to be prepared for an attack, and can see as little harm in protecting themselves while they are laying the foundations of a new Republic on those shores, as there was in the wise precaution of pious Nehemiah, who directed his people, while building the walls of Jerusalem, to work with one hand, and hold a weapon of defence in the other.—*New York Observer*

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From December 1st to 20th, inclusive.

December 1st, Received of James Bruen, annual subscription \$20; December 2d, Treasurer of Penn township ch. 5, King & Baird 5, Mr. Farr 3; December 5, Thomas Sweet (Carbondale) 5, E. L. Carey & T. H. Bradford, each 10, Samuel Richards 20, Mrs. A. Henry 5, Mrs. J. Markoe 10, Mrs. M. B. Hope 5, Mrs. T. S. Richards 1 50, Mrs. Stephen Colwell 5; December 14, Postage on letters from Africa 52 cents; December 16, Dr. Murphy 5, Mrs. Colman 2, C. C. Watson & Son 5, G. W. Sloan 1, Dr. Hugh L. Hodge 50; December 19, Benjamin Coates, postage on papers and commission 46 cents; also 6, 4 and 5 cents

\$178 48

Received for African Repository, December 5, Thomas Sweet, (Carbondale) for 1840	2 00
December 9, A. O. Halsey	2 00
J. W. Gibbs	2 00
October 31st, three numbers	0 18
November 4th, J. Worth, subscription for 1840	1 50
November 10th, one number	0 07
November 13th, Miss Bayard, subscription for 1840	1 50
November 24th, Rev. J. Kay, Northumberland, for 1840	2 00
	<hr/> \$11 25

Received for Colonization Herald, Dec. 9, Rev. A. O. Halsey, for 1838 & '39	4 00
November 13th, Miss Bayard, subscription for 1839	2 00
November 13th, Mrs. Garretson, subscription for 1838 & '39 per Miss Bayard	4 00
November 24th, Rev. J. Kay, Northumberland, for 1839	2 00
	<hr/> \$12 00

Received at the Office.—October 24, Treasurer of Penn township ch. 5; November 5, Rev. John Dickey, 4th July collection in Oxtord Presb. ch. per E. Cresson, 20, deduct \$5 bill Millington bank; November 9, A. Ferguson and Wm. Duly, each 5; November 10, cash, H. M. Prevost, cash, each 5, cash, S. A. Mercer, cash, each 5, cash 50 cents, A. Elton 1, cash 1, J. Dunton 5, A. Robertson 100, J. Troubat, jr. 5; November 21st, D. H. 1, F. Wallace 50 cents, Mr. Waln 4; November 22, Penn township ch., Mr. Boyd, cash, each 5; November 24, Rev. J. Kay, Northumberland, donation 1 18 3-4, Mrs. Charles Brewer, Pittsburgh, 50; November 25, J. C. Lean, 6 mile Run, N. J. 4th July collection 1839, 15, ditto, 1840, 12 18 3-4, per Dr. Gebhard; November 26, per G. R. White, Pittsburgh, as follows: Rev. A. Scrubgrass 4 50, Congruity colonization society 24, Wm. McClintock, sale of chairs 3 12 1-2, S. Henry, for African Repository 3 50—deduct on draft 1 62 1-2; leaving a balance of 38 50.—\$309 87 1-2

CONTRIBUTIONS

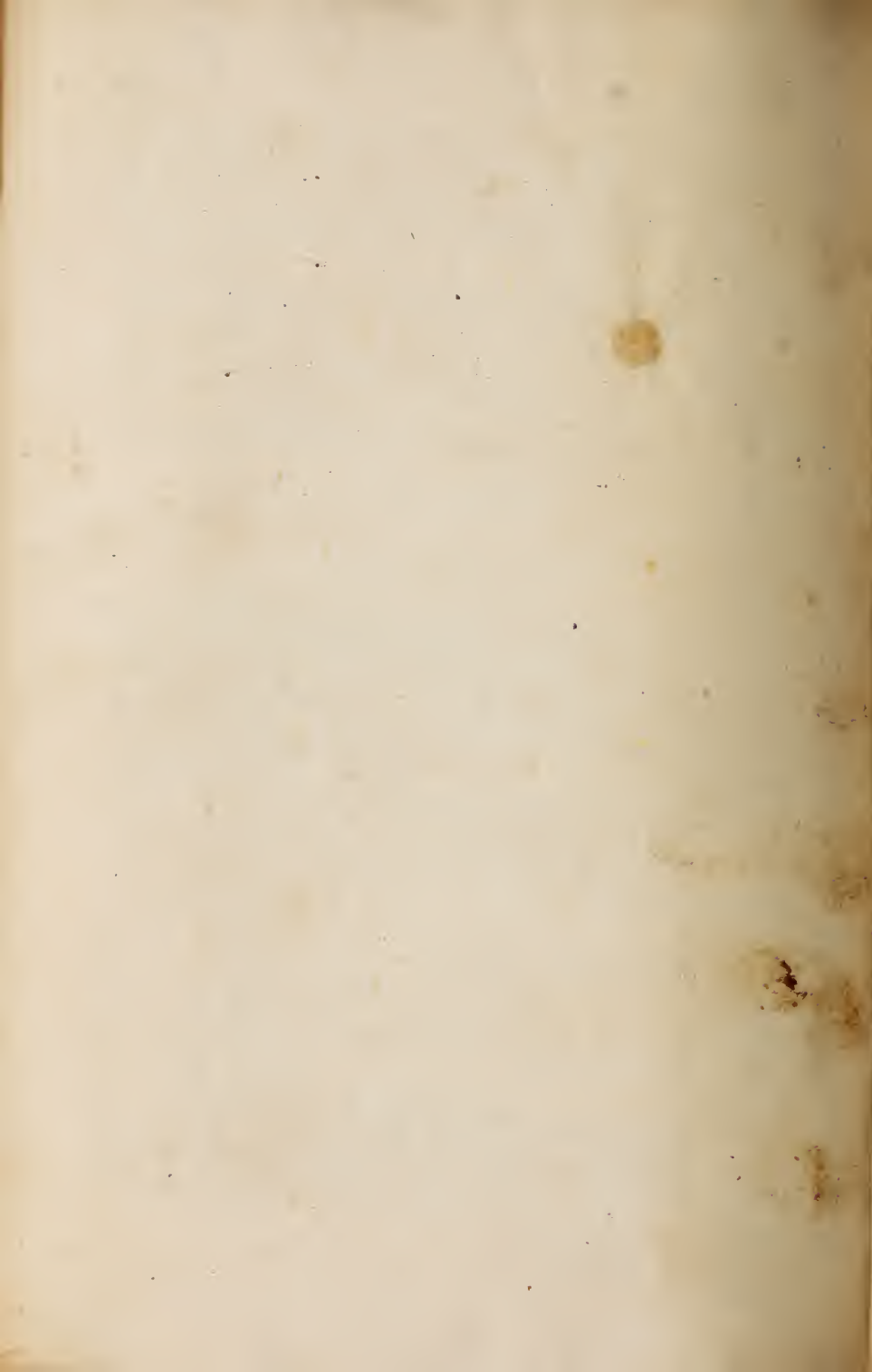
To the American Colonization Society, from Nov. 25 to Dec. 25, 1840.

Maine—Blue Hill, Rev. J. Fisher	\$3 50	
Collections by George Barker, Agent—Thomaston \$1; Wal-		
doboro' \$2; 1st Congregational Society, Levant \$3; E. F.		
D. \$2; Damascotta \$6; Bath \$25 75; Portland \$22;		
Saco \$4; Kennebunk Port \$2; Kennebunk \$2; Wells		
\$2 50; S. Burwick \$8	80 25	\$83 75
New Hampshire—Mills Olcott, Esq., Hanover, on account of his		
subscription of \$100 to be paid by \$10 annual instalments	50 00	
Collections by George Barker, Agent—Great Falls \$5 50;		
Manchester \$3; Chester \$17 80 1-4; Stratham \$17 57;		
Portsmouth \$58 50, of which \$30 is to constitute Rev. Ed-		
win Holt a life member of the American Colonization Socie-		
ty; Greenland \$9 85; Hampton \$34 85; Seabrook \$4 80	151 87½	201 87½
Vermont—St. Johnsbury, E. and T. Fairbanks & co., on account		
of subscription	50 00	
Massachusetts—Collections by Rev. C. Foot—(his specific report		
not yet received)	100 00	
Newburyport—by Harriet Sanborn, Treasurer Auxiliary Col-		
onization Society	40 00	

Dodge \$5; Miss Bray \$1; S. M. Worcester, Salem \$5	11 00	
E. Burgess, Esq. Dedham, the amount in advance of his subscription	1,000 00	
Collections by Captain George Barker, Agent—Newburyport \$124 52—\$89 of which was given by William Banister Esq. to constitute himself a life member of the American Colonization Society—Rawley \$2; Ipswich \$6	132 52	1,283 52
Connecticut—Ephraim Williams, Esq., Stonington, his 2d instalment on his \$100 subscription	10 00	
Ephraim Williams, Administrator of E. W. Philip's, 2d instalment on his \$1,000 subscription	100 00	
Jonathan Coit, Esq., New London, on his sub'stion of \$1,000	100 00	
A. Barns \$10; F. Allyn \$10	20 00	
State Colonization Society, by Seth Terry, Esq., Treasurer	54 25	284 25
Pennsylvania—Abingdon, Montgomery county, from "a friend to the cause"	3 00	
Dauphin county—Derry col. society, per Hon. W. Simonton	11 00	
John Johnson, executor of the late Richard Johnson, Washington county, the result of his bequest to A. C. S.	95 07	109 07
Virginia—Donation of E. N.	10 00	
Norfolk, Mrs. Gilliatt, through Messrs. Souter & Bell	5 00	
Female State colonization Society, by Mrs. E. A. Heath, Tr.	231 00	246 00
North Carolina—Rev. James Purvis, Wilkesboro	-	8 00
South Carolina—Rev. Samuel Gilman, Charleston	-	6 50
Kentucky—The Kentucky Female colonization Society, through Rev. F. Berkley	70 00	
By S. Young, Executor of Lee White, on account of legacy	304 66	
S. D. Paxton, Shelbyville	4 00	378 66
Ohio—Eliphalet Redding, Loraine county	-	5 00
Indiana—Prest. Wylie and others, Bloomington	-	30 25
Tennessee—James B. Littlejohn, Esq. Somerville	-	1 50
Michigan—Detroit, John Owen, Esq. his 2d instalment on subscription of \$100	-	10 00
Total collections,		\$2,648 37½
Receipts.		
Average received from the Baptist Board of Missions		91 66
Total collections and receipts,		\$2,740 03½

✍ THE next Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, will be held in the city of Washington, on the 19th of January, 1841, at the Colonization Rooms, opposite Gadsby's Hotel.

✍ AN Expedition is expected to sail from Norfolk, for Liberia, about the 20th of January, 1841. Emigrants are requested to be ready at that time. Persons wishing to send letters, or packages of goods, are requested to forward them.

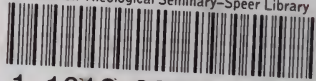


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